

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CECILIA PEDROZA OCHOA, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
CITY OF OCEANSIDE, et al.,
Defendants.

CASE NO. 15cv568-LAB (NLS)

**ORDER GRANTING UNITED STATES'
MOTION TO DISMISS**

This case arises out of the death of Daniel Pedroza. Plaintiffs allege that an officer with the Oceanside Police Department shot Pedroza without probable cause. Plaintiffs have sued three federal defendants—U.S. Internal Affairs, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the White House. The United States has moved to dismiss the claims against these three defendants. (Docket no. 30.)

Legal Standards

A Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) challenges a complaint's jurisdictional allegations. If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3). The burden of proof on a Rule 12(b)(1) motion is on the party asserting jurisdiction. *Sopcak v. N. Mountain Helicopter Serv.*, 52 F.3d 817, 818 (9th Cir. 1995).

A Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim challenges the legal sufficiency of a complaint. *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). The

1 Court must accept all factual allegations as true and construe them in the light most
 2 favorable to Plaintiffs. *Cedars Sinai Med. Ctr. v. Nat'l League of Postmasters of U.S.*, 497
 3 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2007). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action,
 4 supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662,
 5 678 (2009).

6 **Jurisdiction to Sue Federal Agencies Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

7 Plaintiffs brings their first cause of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Section 1983
 8 “impose[s] liability upon a ‘person,’ and a federal agency is not a ‘person’ within the meaning
 9 of these provisions.” *Jachetta v. United States*, 653 F.3d 898, 908 (9th Cir. 2011). Nor is
 10 the White House. *Cf. Lamb v. White House Staff*, 2009 WL 2526442, at *2 (D.S.C. July 22,
 11 2009) (dismissing claim against “White House Staff” because “a defendant in a section 1983
 12 action must qualify as a ‘person,’” and White House Staff did not). Because the federal
 13 defendants are not “persons,” Plaintiffs fail to state a § 1983 claim against them.

14 **Plaintiffs’ Tort Claims**

15 The remainder of Plaintiffs’ claims arise under state tort law. Alleged violations of
 16 state tort law by the federal government can be maintained only in an action pursuant to the
 17 Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA). *FDIC v. Craft*, 157 F.3d 697, 706 (9th Cir. 1988) (“The
 18 FTCA is the exclusive remedy for tortious conduct by the United States.”). The filing of an
 19 administrative claim with the appropriate federal agency is a jurisdictional prerequisite to
 20 filing an FTCA suit. *Brady v. United States*, 211 F.3d 499, 502 (9th Cir. 2000). Plaintiffs
 21 bear the burden of establishing jurisdiction under the FTCA and must affirmatively allege
 22 compliance with the FTCA’s administrative exhaustion requirement. *Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629
 23 F.2d 637, 640 (9th Cir. 1980) (“The timely filing of an administrative claim is a jurisdictional
 24 prerequisite to the bringing of a suit under the FTCA, and, as such, should be affirmatively
 25 alleged in the complaint” (internal citation omitted)). Plaintiffs do not allege compliance with
 26 the FTCA’s exhaustion requirement, so the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over their
 27 tort claims against the federal defendants.

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